



COMMUNITY SERVICE

NEWSLETTER

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COMMUNITY SERVICE NEWSLETTER is published six times a year by Community Service, Inc. Our purpose is to promote the small community as a basic social institution involving organic units of economic, social and spiritual development.

The Economics of Waste

COMMUNITY OPPORTUNITIES

by Larry Martin

"America is a throwaway society." Thus begins a November '88 *Scientific American* article on solid waste. The reputation has been earned worldwide. Total U. S. per capita waste generated is twice that of any other country. The average American discards three to six pounds of materials every day. We think of it as waste and treat it as disposable. Though some of us may view our communities as having solid waste management (SWM) problems, most Americans see the waste we create as a matter of convenience--"out of sight, out of mind." The packaging on our food and other merchandise is illustrative. Carry-out fast-food, frozen, vacuum-sealed and can-packaged foods have become regular fare in today's fast-paced world. Their packaging contributes 30 percent of the weight and 50 percent of the volume of household waste, and it's growing. From this perspective, individual convenience eclipses the community problem of waste accumulation. This perspective is mirrored in the self-interest of the marketer who reaps profits from introducing salable products without regard to their contribution to local solid waste disposal problems. The "brick-pack" plastic/paper/aluminum drink carton is illustrative.

Mail-order shopping, disposable products such as razors (2 billion), eating utensils, diapers (16 billion), pens (1.6 billion), and

other sundry items are conveniences we have grown to expect. Ease in disposability saves us effort because we don't have to fuss with maintenance or care. These contributions of convenience are a major portion of the mountain of garbage we generate daily. Because convenience is a high value in consumer goods, the waste stream associated with it has come to be seen as an attendant necessity. The voices challenging this in the environmental movement are drowned out in the frenzy of consumerism.

Waste is encouraged with economic incentives that reward a fast flow of resources through the economy. Depreciation allowances for virgin resources, large centralized production facilities and international marketing, the cult of the new designed obsolescence, and advertising gimmickry all act in concert to play out a cacophony of waste and to undermine optimal utility of materials and products.

Environmental realities, however, are awakening us to the fact that convenience, consumer habits, and our basic economic structure are integral parts of the complex issues that are summarized as the "solid waste management problem." Recycling, something many of us have done forever, is finally beginning to catch on in communities across the United States. As it does, markets for the "secondary

resources" derived from recyclables are experiencing surpluses. Newspaper is an example. Many communities that were once selling their collected papers for \$20 or more a ton must now pay to have them accepted on the market--if they can market them at all. Thus, as we respond to the environmental consequences of waste by recycling, we are finding that our actions have a direct effect upon, and are consequently affected by the market place and the economy. Upon closer inspection, the astute may recognize that economic realities converge with environmental realities, creating conditions that can provide tools for those inclined to forward the decentralist agenda of community-based economic development.

Those who chose to mobilize on behalf of preserving environmental quality and to challenge the juggernaut of irresponsible economic growth became known as the environmentalist movement and were characterized as anti-business. The conflict between ecology and economy found its greatest expression in the deceptive business battle cry of "jobs or the environment". Environmentalists seeking to undermine business's initiative responded with the idea that pollution control was a new business sector and would contribute to the Gross National Product. And thus the United States embarked on our current course of running around helter-skelter, grumbling and trying to clean up the wastes we generate. In 1980 the Department of Commerce predicted that by 1990 waste management would be the second largest industry in the U. S., behind agriculture.

This exemplifies the application of a reform effort where systemic transformation is essential. The waste crisis is popularly seen as wastes leading to pollution, further leading to health hazards, groundwater contamination, ecological degradation, etc. The environmental movement traced the problem up to pollution leading from waste generation and found there a plateau where twenty years of pollution control legislation passed. This program attempted to reduce pollution by improving waste management. It resulted in the movement of pollutants from one medium to another--water pollutants vented into the air, pollutants scrubbed from the air sent for land disposal--the "toxics shell game." Billions of dollars are now spent on pollution control

and waste management. It does not conserve resources, and it has only improved environmental conditions marginally in localized areas. Chronic despoliation of the environment continues, as evidenced by declining productivity of the estuaries, ozone depletion, global warming and habitat destruction. Furthermore, it has not contributed to a real increase in utility or value in the economy, because waste management does not produce anything of any utility. It merely mitigates the ill effects of ill-conceived production. It is added cost without the benefit of producing utility.

Reform constituted introducing some environmental sensibility into the linear flow of resources through the economy so that wastes would not result in such immediate degradation to the environment. The linear flow of resources was not challenged, nor was the economic system that underlies it. The new business sector spurred on by environmentalists might be described as the Gross National Waste Product. It employs many people in "environmental" jobs, but because it is largely a reshuffling of waste, and an inefficient strategy for managing resources, it cannot be viewed as an "ecological-economical" reconciliation. At best, it is a sincere effort to minimize the damage to the Earth wrought by a fundamentally flawed political-economic system.

Environmentalists who recognize the deep roots of the problem are presenting a thesis that argues for reunifying ecological and economic policy. It espouses a transformation from an economic policy that permits externalizing costs into the environment and onto society, to one proceeding from a social equity and a scientifically grounded environmental policy of sustainability. People thinking in broader terms also point out that the problems with our economy are to be found in the self-interest and implicit domination engendered, and that the solution must include a social order that provides for individual security through the strength of aggregate supports such as community and the natural environment. Self-defined communities (of proximity) must be granted the means or the money to provide the basic necessities of life to their inhabitants. No longer obsessed with assuring their own basic needs for survival, people can take a broader view

of their interests, including those of their community and the local environment. The basic contrast between what is now and what must evolve is the difference between the material and psychic satisfaction one receives from creating wealth within a community where all benefit as a result, and the selfish indulgence of multinationals who profit at the expense of casualties.

This thesis for transforming our political economies obligates us to examine our relationships with one another and to the natural world. We are not only independent "utility maximizing" (self-interested) creatures, we are also members of communities and owe an allegiance to Earth's entire web of life. Currently popular economic theory does not provide for this basic necessity. In economics we learn that we are all independent utility maximizers.

Being exceptionally powerful members of Earth's extended family, we carry greater responsibility for its sustenance and development. A recognition of this responsibility leads to an understanding of the connections between the affairs of individuals, communities and natural systems. Not only do we need an economic system that recognizes people's social and altruistic motives, it must also honor the basic economy, that of the Earth. Such a system will provide for the most efficient use of materials, prevent waste, and reintroduce discards into natural systems in accordance with the system's ability to assimilate them without stress.

On the community level we can identify disintegration that parallels that of the natural environment. The diversity represented by small towns and communities is being diminished by economic doctrine and replaced by the homogeneity of mass culture. This is analogous to the stressed ecosystem being reduced from a rich web of life to 3 or 4 pollution-tolerant species. In areas where opportunity remains available those fortunate enough to find salaries must steel themselves against the desperate conditions of the many who do not. The salaries that are available, and nearly all the best paying, are predominately tied to the international market. They boom or bust on that frequency. Salaries tied to the local economy are continually eroded. For example, food production and service--

Birds Eye, General Foods, McDonalds, and Red Lobster--are now typical owners of the businesses that were once the exclusive province of local owners and farmers. Readers are already aware that these are areas of the economy that need to be won back from the multinational corporations. It is this same impetus that exists for winning control of the waste stream and the processes for managing it for the recovery of resources.

The problems arising out of the waste disposal and secondary resources marketing problem point to a pivotal opportunity for community builders. At this critical juncture, when a new recycling economy is beginning to attract investment, community builders have within their reach the wealth of resources that will ultimately provide the stock for America's next economy. Of the 100 million tons of nonperishable trash disposal of each year in the U. S., most of it is recyclable: 50 million tons of paper, 12 million tons of glass, 11 million tons of plastics, 5 million tons of aluminum and more than 10 million tons of ferrous metals. The recovery of these materials will compete directly with virgin materials for market shares.

As secondary resources begin to replace virgin resources a decentralization of "extraction industries" will occur. Sources of raw materials supply will shift toward population centers. This will lead to an expansion of small industry and employment in many communities. Nationally, it will reduce energy and virgin resource consumption. By controlling the "waste" stream, one will control the resources of tomorrow. This prospect, use of related materials, and design strategies and their economic implications for communities, will be the subject of the keynote address at this year's Community Service Conference.

New advances in technology will permit computerized tool and die machines to be adjusted in seconds to manufacture a vast diversity of products. It will not be long before production technology will enable the variety of products needed in communities to be manufactured there. Though some years away from common practice, its advent can be hastened by preparing a local resource supply now readily available in every community in the form of discards.

Waste, after all, is only a matter of classification. By calling something waste we set it apart from things we consider useful. Waste is anything we discard that is unwanted and unused by another person or system in the quantity or form in which we discard it. However, just because we discard something does not necessarily make it waste. How we treat it does. The clothes we discard, but give to the Salvation Army, or the compost we make from sewage sludge, are actions that retain the value of discarded materials, and prevent them from becoming waste. The very act of turning a discard into a resource represents an important strategy for strengthening the community's internal economy--local resource development. While an elite class controls the virgin materials needed for production, we who inhabit communities de facto control our own waste.

Both the examples above illustrate another internal economy-strengthening strategy: import substitutions. The fertility gained from locally produced septage applied to land is greater than that resulting from using chemical nutrients manufactured and shipped from afar. The same principle can be applied to locally generated plastic scrap, metals, paper, glass and sundry appliances. Whereas an elite class controls the production and shipment of most consumer goods imported to our communities, the residents of a community can elect to pursue the production of products to substitute for those imports.

Loose office paper can be exported from a community to market for a yield of about \$30/ton. As such it becomes a developed local resource. Bale it first and the price climbs to \$150/ton. If it is pulped first, the price reaches \$570/ton. But if it is recycled into new office paper the price can rise to as much as \$920/ton. Baling, pulping and the manufacture of new paper are examples of a third type of strategy for strengthening the community internal economy--adding value to local resources.

Each of these steps represents the creation of value with associated jobs, revenue and community development multipliers. By including the last step in paper recycling--the actual recycling of the paper into new paper--we have closed the loop in resource use. In doing so we have exercised the three most

important functions in building or strengthening the internal local economy: local resource development, import substitution, and adding value to local resources.

From the perspective of the local chamber of commerce, these concepts may be sufficiently attractive to warrant investigation. Unfortunately, the chamber of commerce does not manage the municipal or local area waste streams. The department of public works does, and it does not get particularly excited over the prospect of entrepreneurs taking apart the waste stream and sending it in a dozen different directions.

This very tangible condition, along with the more theoretical problems treated above, brings us to the complex problem at the heart of the issue: overhauling the collection and management of resources, and the economy to enable the marketing of secondary resources (processed recyclables) to be competitive with, and ultimately to subsume the use of virgin resources into a comprehensive material use policy. Such a policy is modeled on the flow of materials in natural systems. We must derive optimum use from what we extract, and recycle it within our economic loops, and when it is no longer of any economic utility we process it and return it to the natural "sinks" for the material, where it continues to cycle in harmony with natural elemental and chemical flows.

Concern for environmental health, paired with a vigorous initiative on the part of communities to strengthen their local economies through strategies to recover the material value of discards, is a plan for direct action to strengthen the local economy, recover some local control of production, transform waste into resources, and reduce the causes of environmental deterioration.

Larry Martin is general coordinator of The Other Economic Summit/NA. He will be the keynote speaker at our conference in October.



Landlab

a Futuristic Community

by Steve Linam

The following article first appeared in the May 14, 1989, issue of the Progress Bulletin.

Cal Poly project will be built over former landfill. Imagine a self-sufficient community in Southern California powered by solar and wind energy, growing its own food and free of pollution. Hard to believe? Maybe, but by the next decade such a utopia will exist and its home will be atop what used to be a trash dump.

Cal Poly Pomona is spearheading plans to develop Landlab, a regenerative-research village that will be located on the Spadra landfill located on the southern boundary of the campus along Temple Avenue.

Once completed, the 339-acre Landlab will be a site adorned with pesticide-free crops and trees, recreation areas, a wildlife habitat and livestock, and research facilities for botany and regenerative studies.

The whole concept of Landlab will be a self-sustaining operation, according to Edwin Barnes III, acting director for the project. The site will be home to 90 students and faculty who will be housed in dormitories, grow their own food and conduct research on sustainable use of land resources.

The Spadra landfill was in danger of being closed in the mid-1980s. What followed was a pact involving Cal Poly, the Los Angeles County Sanitation District and county government. The transaction provided more land to the county for trash disposal and gave birth to Landlab with the site to be turned over to the university after 10 years. "It's a very unusual agreement. It's unique. Nobody else is doing this," Barnes said.

Cal Poly's Institute for Regenerative Studies will be housed on the site to conduct research.

"If we look at the history of society for the last 100 years it has been a society based on degenerative resources," said Barnes who gave fossil fuels and plastics as examples. "We

are a highly degenerative society. We don't recycle as much as we could," he added.

The goal of the institute will be to change lifestyles. Landlab will be powered by solar and wind energy. Insecticides and pesticides will give way to composting and natural predators that will roam the area to protect crops. Trees will be planted. Water will be recycled and animal and human waste reused as fertilizer for crops.

The village will maintain a number of animals for milk and meat. Pens will be provided for beef, swine and goats. At least one platform house will be built over a pond in order to experiment with the recycling of manure through a pond ecosystem. And, of course, there will be no pollution.

The landscape of Landlab will include solar collectors and windmills. Solar energy will be used to heat and cool buildings and water, plant growth and crop, and to power appliances. Wind energy will be used for pumping water.

Aquaculture also will be a part of Landlab. Ponds will be used for growing fish such as carp and tilapia that are important to provide protein in a non-industrial society. Landlab site preparation is under way. The sanitation department is covering the acreage with more dirt than required by law, Barnes said.

In keeping with the spirit of self-sufficiency, Cal Poly and the sanitation district have also devised a plan to tap a natural source of energy from the landfill. An energy resource recovery center will be constructed on Spadra to collect methane gas that is being emitted from the landfill. The district will sell the energy.

Some of the scheduled facilities should be on-site within two years, such as a public information center and the institute operations.

The cost of Landlab is expected to be \$6-million. Recently, Cal Poly received a \$2.7-million grant from the Kellogg Foundation for the project. The balance is being sought through public and private donations. "The whole program is evolving with time," Barnes said.

Self-Directed Small Communities

Athens, Ohio--Self-Directed Small Communities is a project for the development of new, innovative, human-scale community. It has been started in Southeast Ohio by a group of people with more than 10 years experience in the rural intentional community movement who are troubled by the movement's slow progress.

The people at SDSC believe new, small, land-based, cooperative community with access to towns and traditional opportunities, in which people create their own basic institutions, offers important options for independence and interdependence. These options are difficult to find in a society where so many people are dependent on large-scale, bureaucratic, impersonal, expensive, isolating, unfulfilling, and now increasingly unreliable institutions.

There will be communities of 10-12 families or individuals in which people can have the time, place and means for one another. These communities will be new settings where kindred spirits can meet not only material needs, but such human needs and values as simpler living, creativity, communication, cooperation, caring, learning, ecological sensitivity, shared planning and self-government.

SDSC believes many more individuals would be attracted to this kind of community if the community was specifically designed to deal with the basic issues. The economic issues, that serve to keep people dependent: namely the high costs of living, limited choice of satisfying, decent-paying jobs, and the inaccessibility of supportive, like-minded people. To this end, SDSC offers a 3-part program of land, work, and pre-community meetings.

SDSC will make available private, low-cost, five-acre sites, plus community land and buildings. In addition, to keep costs low, individuals will have their choice of housing.

New work opportunities will be facilitated by: locating the new community near small cities and their work possibilities: offering adequate private space for self-employment; providing common space for cooperative activities; and initiating a new method for organizing small, cooperative workgroups.

Cooperative enterprise will be particularly encouraged. SDSC feels collaborative, worker-owned businesses have many advantages, such as offering a dynamic, evolving workplace, ongoing learning in one's field, flexible, democratic working conditions, personal and interpersonal growth, and a practical pursuit that can serve as the daily lifeblood of a community.

To form groups for cooperative income-producing projects, SDSC will make available to interested people questionnaires which cover their work skills, experience, preferences and goals. When the completed questionnaires have been returned, the information will be sorted to tentatively identify small, three-person groups with shared work goals. A wide variety of production, service, and research projects is anticipated, including alternative education, computers, intermediate technologies, human services such as group homes, personal growth workshops, peace and ecology conferences, as well as organic agriculture, home building, and many other projects.

Once a sufficient number of questionnaires have been received and the cooperative workgroups organized, the pre-community meetings will be scheduled. These meetings, held over a weekend or more if needed, will enable people to get to know one another, discuss viable cooperative projects, and consider the many other aspects of life in this new community. This weekend of shared exploration, meetings, walks, and informal get-togethers will take place at an existing community, Sunflower Farm, and at the new community site, both of which are located in the scenic, wooded hills of Southeast Ohio, near the town of Athens, home of Ohio University (enrollment 16,000+). Athens County is the subject of a recent eight-page Mother Earth News article calling it the "cream of the country." This weekend should provide a good sample of the open, frank exchange, planning, and self-management that this new lifestyle will require, as well as help people in determining if they want to pursue this new way of life.

In an age of mass, single-issue institutions in which people are losing any meaningful contact with each other and hence their empathy and humaneness, SDSC offers to these

people who share some basic values a program for joining together to take control of their lives, including economic control, by living the human values that seem largely irrelevant in present society and yet so natural in a materially simpler, human-scale setting with others who have also chosen to live and act in more independent and more caring, cooperative ways.

SDSC is a program for self-empowerment rather than conformity and a step toward imagination and initiative that can set us on a path of freedom, enthusiasm, openness to life, and more concern for--and creative involvement with--neighbors, across the road and across the world.

Interested people can write for more information, including questionnaires. The greater the number of completed questionnaires returned, the faster work groups can be formed and a weekend meeting scheduled. Write to SDSC, Box 122-T, Athens, OH 45701.

Building The Regenerative Community

All human institutions, professions, programs and activities must be judged primarily by the extent to which they inhibit, ignore or foster a mutually enhancing Human-Earth relationship. That's the norm for everything: religion, morality, economics, education, medicine, whatever. -- Thomas Berry

The above quotation from Thomas Berry expresses well the subject of this year's Community Service conference to be held October 20-21 in Yellow Springs. We are concerned to learn to foster a mutually enhancing relationship between "Mother" Earth and her inhabitants.

To this end we shall be hearing Friday evening from Larry Martin, general coordinator of The Other Economic Summit, on "The Economic Dimension of Waste." He will expand on his theme in his article which appears in this Newsletter.

The Union of Concerned Scientists reports that "with each passing month, the greenhouse crisis is deepening. 1988 was recently declared the hottest year in history.

That means six of the hottest years in history have occurred in the past decade. Leading climate scientists believe that this global warming is caused by the greenhouse effect. This phenomenon, some of which is necessary and natural, is in turn caused by heat-trapping gases in our atmosphere.

"But now the greenhouse effect is apparently being driven out of control by the accelerating accumulation of these gases, primarily as a result of the burning of fossil fuels--oil, gasoline, and coal. And the United States is responsible for producing a large share of the greenhouse gases."

Saturday, Liz Cook, ozone campaign director for Friends of the Earth, will give a slide presentation on "The Impact of Human Activity on the Earth's Atmosphere." Later that morning Ron Shegda, founder of The New Generation Press and publisher of "The Lehigh Valley Repair Directory," will speak about "Creating the Regenerative Community" and Dick Hogan, owner/operator of Village Services in Wilmington, Ohio, will introduce us to "Permaculture."

Saturday afternoon there will be the following four workshops from which to choose: "Recycling, a Tool for Local Economic Development"--Martin; "What Individuals can do to Slow Global Warming and Climate Change"--Cook; "Practical Steps for Creating the Regenerative Community"--Shegda; "Eco-design for Sustainable Living"--Hogan.

The panel discussion in the evening will tackle such hard questions as: Would a major depression in the economically advanced countries save our lives and the planet? Is recycling a distraction that keeps us from facing the need to reduce consumption and expansion? What can be done to minimize the conflict between saving the planet and keeping the economy strong? How can we live more satisfying and worth-while lives while consuming less of the earth's resources than we do now?

Join us in our deliberations on behalf of a "sustainable environment and a livable world." If you have not received a conference brochure and registration form, or have misplaced yours, and would like one, write or call us for one. P.O. Box 243, Yellow Springs, OH 45387; 513/767-2161 or 767-1461.

Plough Publishing House

by Derek Wardle

The sixteenth annual meeting of the National Historic Communal Societies Association will be held on October 5-8 this year at Yankton, S.D. The highlight of the conference will be the opportunity to visit a number of Hutterite colonies in the area.

There are several books we publish which are invaluable as resource material for any serious study of the history and communal living of the Hutterites. First: THE CHRONICLE OF THE HUTTERIAN BRETHREN VOL. I is a translation into modern English of Das Grosse Geschichtsbuch der Hutterischen Brueder. It describes in detail the origins of the Anabaptist movement in Zurich in 1525, of community of goods in 1528, and continues with the history of the Hutterian brotherhoods in Austria, Moravia and Hungary until 1665.

A remarkable event in the history of communal living in our century was the emergence of a small community in post-WWI Germany, inspired by the vision of Dr. Eberhard Arnold. Even more remarkable was Arnold's discovery that his little community had the same foundation and basic structure as the centuries-old Hutterian Brotherhood. In 1930, Arnold traveled to North America and visited all the Bruderhofs (Hutterian communities) which existed at that time. This is the theme of BROTHERS UNITE, published October 1988. It consists of Arnold's diary, and correspondence on his return up to his death in 1935 at the height of the Rhoeen Bruderhof's struggle to survive in Nazi Germany.

TORCHES TOGETHER by Emmy Arnold is an account of the beginning, and struggle of the Bruderhof communities from 1920 to the expulsion of the Rhoeen Bruderhof from Germany in 1937. Finally I want to draw your attention to a new 22-minute video LIFE TOGETHER describing the basis and life of the Bruderhof.

Whether you come to Yankton or not, these books are important for understanding of communal life in general and the Hutterian experience in particular. We will gladly send you our complete catalog and a copy of the PLOUGH magazine. Plough Publ. House, Box N, Utster Park, NY 12487: 914/339-6680.

Book Review



Skipping Stones, a Multi-Ethnic Children's Forum, 80574 Hazelton Road, Cottage Grove, OR 97424. Published quarterly, \$15 a year, \$12 per year for 5 subscriptions or more.

Dorothy Poortinga

"Skipping Stones" is a nonprofit multi-ethnic children's magazine which brings global education to life by encouraging a cultural exchange from children of all ages around the world.

Stories, songs, poetry, photos, and illustrations are written by and for children. In a recent issue, stories and songs were translated into English with the original Hebrew, Dutch, Chinese, Spanish, Japanese, and Inuktitut versions printed alongside of the English translations.

Subjects included Masanobu Fukuoka, Japanese farmer and author of the One Straw Revolution; Arizona school children's feelings about gardening; Japanese songs about nature; riddles from children in Illinois; Indian songs to teach villagers in India the importance of planting trees; an explanation of why people recycle with an insert that included a recycling game on one side and the familiar Serpents and Ladders (with appropriate recycling pictures) on the other; and "I Like My Sky", a personal account of a day by a student from Taiwan.

Regular sections include Books to Look For, Networking, Noteworthy News, Pen Pals, and Something You Might Do or Share. Networking included info to get in touch with the Seed Savers Exchange and an international storytelling project. Noteworthy News gave info about a children's museum where one could learn about clothing in other cultures by dressing up in costumes; and a children's court to solve classroom problems.

Because the magazine is not colorful or glossy, adult introduction will be necessary for younger children and those who are not "readers". However, there is a wide variety of interesting topics covered about our earth and people that can be used in family

and various educational settings. Children are encouraged to respond to and participate by communicating and doing.

I recommend this thoughtful journal written by and for children with emphasis on caring for and appreciating our earth and its people.

Organic Farm Organization

Responds To Current Food Controversy

For the past month the Ohio Ecological Food and Farm Association has been swamped with letters and phone calls from people requesting sources for chemical-free food. Major newspapers like the Wall Street Journal and the Chicago Tribune as well as food retailers and consumers have called for information and advice.

"We felt we had to respond to this in a structured and public way," says David Baldock, president of the OEFFA. "Most people want to be sure they are buying quality food that is free of pesticides and added chemicals." A recent Lou Harris poll concurs, stressing that a full 84% of the American public want chemical-free farm produce, and 49% would be willing to pay more to get it.

The Ohio Ecological Food and Farm Association is a nonprofit farm organization made up of organic growers, food processors, retailers, and consumers which for over a decade has been instrumental in developing an organic food industry in Ohio. Presently over one hundred growers plan to be certified through OEFFA for organic crop production in the 1989 season.

In response to the great interest in chemical-free produce, OEFFA is offering an ongoing listing of certified organic growers in the Ohio area. Additionally, a listing of processors and retailers handling certified organic produce is planned for release this summer.

Those seeking chemical-free produce may write to OEFFA, 65 Plymouth St., Plymouth OH 44865.



Urgent!

From Ernest Morgan

The Celo Health Center needs a doctor (family practice) to replace Dr. McGahey, who is leaving in mid-August.

The Health Center, which opened in 1947, serves a wide mountain area surrounding Celo Community. It has an attractive building, good equipment, and a fine support staff, and enjoys an excellent reputation. Along with regular health care it emphasizes the education of patients to take more responsibility for their own health.

The Health Center is located in, and closely associated with, Celo Community. Founded fifty years ago by Arthur E. Morgan, Celo Community is the oldest and most successful land trust community in America. The community group comprises some thirty family units who make their living independently. It is located in a beautiful setting and is characterized by warm fellowship and active social outreach. It was Celo Community that my wife and I chose, in 1958, as the site for the Arthur Morgan School.

A doctor interested in a happy environment for his family and an active practice with congenial colleagues would do well to check on the Celo situation. The Chairman of the Search Committee is Donna Jean Dreyer, 772 Grindstaff Road, Burnsville, NC 28714. Phone 704-675-4169.

Readers Write

ABOUT SCRIP AND DEMURRAGE

Thanks for getting the July/August Newsletter to me. My address keeps changing. I'm very taken with John McKnight's piece and am sending it to some friends. About scrip and demurrage--I have never separated them in my mind, and I think that the ideal is for all scrip moneys to be demurraged (to a greater or lesser degree depending on economic conditions). In the case of barter systems, of course, there's no way to demurrage the unit of value--but as for scrip systems, Gris, your "Commentary" in the July/August Newsletter rounds out what I should have said in the March/April Newsletter.

Paul Salstrom, Moline, Illinois

ABOUT MANAS

I am so glad that you wrote to me. My last Newsletter and a reminder have been on my desk for months. I have always valued your work and Newsletter and was especially pleased that you sent me the current July/August number with the tribute to Manas and Henry Geiger.

Henry Geiger and Manas were a constant inspiration to me for the 41 years of the existence of the magazine. I felt a great sense of loss when it ceased publication compounded by the news of Henry Geiger's death. I was so happy to see your tribute and wondered if I may secure a copy of the complete "In Memoriam" by Richard Grossman published in the May/June Utne Reader. It was in Manas that I first read about your Arthur Morgan. At least, I have the 41 bound volumes of Manas as a lasting reminder of what it means to me.

Enclosed is M. O. in U. S. funds to cover my renewal. Best of luck in all your endeavours.

Madeline William, Canada



ABOUT JOHN DEERE

Can you send me the address of John McKnight, Professor of Communications Studies at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, who had a recent article entitled "John Deere and the Bereavement Counselor" in the July/August 1989 Community Service Newsletter? I thought the piece was most excellent.

Rachel Summerton, Williams, Indiana

ABOUT THE NEWSLETTER

Please may I subscribe to your Community Service Newsletter? I have found it to be invariably informative and inspiring. May God bless the links you form, toward the new humanity, the new community He is creating through us. Thanks very much!

Virginia Mary Osborn, Hudson, New York

Enclosed please find my Community Service membership renewal. The newsletter always provides us with lots to think about and discuss with friends. Some day, perhaps, we will do more than talk. We await the day.

Craig F. Daniels, Red Wing, Minnesota

Announcements

ONE SOURCE

One Source is a mail order business that is rapidly developing a market for cottage and village industry products made by alternative communities. We are currently looking for individuals and communities who would like to sell their work through our organization.

Basically, we want to support those alternative communities that are striving to establish a social system based on biospheric integrity and personal development. Our idea of biospheric integrity is that the natural resource base of nature is disturbed as little as possible as those resources are converted to goods and services for human consumption. When it is disturbed, the resulting products are recyclable and biodegradable. Such a community would thereby reduce pollution and waste to the absolute minimum.

Our goal is to obtain a line of cottage and village industry products which can be distributed to the growing number of people who want to reduce their involvement in the currently rampant destruction of the biosphere. If you make a product and would like us to sell it, please get in touch with us as soon as possible.

If we sell your product, it will be included in our catalog, which is mailed out to 250 existing customers. We are planning to begin an extensive classified campaign in appropriate magazines in order to generate increased catalog requests. We would like to present your products along with a description of the community and photographs of the community, workshops, people and products.

For more information write: Paul Rattray, One Source, 164 N. Blackstone Suite 1492, Fresno, Ca 93701.

COMMUNAL LIVING CONFERENCE

East Wind Community will be hosting a Communal Living Conference, September 15-17 on "Exploring Challenges and Accomplishments of Communal Living." There will be a gathering Friday evening; workshops, etc., on Saturday and Sunday. Cost is \$30-70. For more information write or call: East Wind, P.O. Box 6B2, Tecumseh, MO 65760; 417/679-4682.

YOUR ATTENTION PLEASE



THIS IS A REMINDER TO OUR MEMBERS TO PLEASE CHECK YOUR MAILING LABEL. IF THE DATE HAS BEEN CIRCLED, YOUR MEMBERSHIP HAS (OR SOON WILL BE) EXPIRED.

NEIGHBORHOOD CARETAKER

From our friends Burt and Betty Dyson of Neighborhood Caretaker we learn that they have just published a book entitled Neighborhood Caretaker: Stories, Strategies and Tools for Healing Urban Community. It is a compassionately hard-headed and practical interdisciplinary approach to tackling social disorders of urban communities. It draws on hundreds of successful experiments of "social laboratories" and approaches from epidemiology. This book provides fresh insights--whether you're an urban planner, church member, volunteer, municipal official or just one of those who still cares for your community. Illus., bibliog., index, approx. 250+ pp. Pbk ISBN 0941705-08-0. Special price of \$10 to subscribers of Neighborhood Caretaker Journal. It may be purchased for the special price from the Neighborhood Caretaker 1522 Grand Avenue #4C, St. Paul, MN 55105.



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Membership

Membership is a means of supporting and sharing the work of community Service. The basic \$20 annual membership contribution includes a subscription to our bi-monthly NEWSLETTER and 10% off Community Service-published literature. Larger contributions are always needed, however, and smaller ones will be gladly accepted. Community Service is a nonprofit corporation which depends on contributions and the sale of literature to fund its work so that it can offer its services to those who need them. All contributions are appreciated, needed and tax deductible. Due to added postage costs, overseas membership is \$25 in U.S. currency.

Have Your Friends Seen The Newsletter?

Please send the names and addresses of your friends who might enjoy receiving a sample NEWSLETTER and booklist. (If you wish specific issues sent, please send \$1.00 per copy.)

Editor's Note

We welcome letters to the editor (under 300 words) and articles (700-2000 words) about any notable communities or people who are improving the quality of life in their communities. Please enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope if you wish the article returned. The only compensation we can offer is the satisfaction of seeing your words in print and knowing you have helped spread encouraging and/or educational information.

Editor's Note #2

We occasionally exchange our mailing list with a group with similar purposes such as the Arthur Morgan School at Celso or Communities Magazine. If you do not wish us to give your name to anyone, please let us know.

Address Changes

If there is an error on your mailing label, please send the old label and any corrections to us promptly. It increases our cost greatly if the Post Office notifies us of moves, not to mention that we like hearing from our members and friends!

Consultation

Community Service makes no set charge for formal or informal consultation. Customarily, we ask for a contribution at a rate equal to the client's hourly earnings.

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You can tell when your Community Service membership expires by looking at the month and year in the upper left corner of your mailing label. Please renew your membership now if it has expired or will expire before 10/89. The minimum membership contribution is \$20 per year. We do not send individual reminders to renew.

Community Service Inc.
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